FOREIGN TRADE

AUG 15 1949
DOC.

l. VI OTTAWA, AUGUST 6, 1949 No. 136

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers are requested to renew their subscriptions to *Foreign Trade* on receipt of a notice from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa. Renewal notices will be mailed to subscribers four weeks prior to the expiry date of their subscriptions. If no reply has been received by this date, the name of the subscriber will be removed from the mailing list on the assumption that he no longer wishes to receive this publication.

Foreign Trade is published weekly. The annual subscription is *One Dollar* for delivery in Canada and *$3.50* for delivery abroad. A limited number of single copies is available for ten cents a copy. All subscriptions and orders should be forwarded to the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Published by Authority of

Right Hon. C. D. Howe
Minister of Trade and Commerce

M. W. Mackenzie
Deputy Minister

FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, AUGUST 6, 1949

Published Weekly by
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE
Department of Trade and Commerce

In This Issue

Canada—Production of Electric Refrigerators Increasing 238
Norway—Caustic Soda Imported for Industries 240
Great Britain—British Clothing Mission Finds Market in Canada .. 241
Italy—Control over Foreign Exchange Continued 244
Australia—Economic Trends Little Changed this Year 249
Canada—Exports, by Countries (January-June, 1949) 252
Mexico—Substantial Market for Automobile Accessories 255
New Zealand—British Contract for Meat and Dairy Products .. 256
Germany—Leipzig Fair Scheduled for Autumn 257
South Africa—Woollen Goods for Union to be Marked 257
United States—Near Record Aggregate Crop Anticipated 259
Great Britain—Imports in June at Record Figure 261

Regular Features

Foreign Exchange Quotations 273
Foreign Trade Service Abroad 270
Trade Commissioners on Tour 258
Trade and Tariff Regulations 261
Transportation 262
Departures from Montreal 262
Departures from Quebec 265
Departures from Halifax 265
Departures from Vancouver—New Westminster 265
Services to Newfoundland 268

COVER SUBJECT—Two freighters loading grain at Churchill, on Hudson Bay, at which six vessels are scheduled to call this season. These are the S.S. Begonia, Alcyone Fortune and the Ocean Volunteer, for which the Montreal Shipping Company, Limited, are agents, and the S.S. Fort Erie, Ramilles and Fort Brunswick, for which McLean Kennedy, Limited, are agents. The first three will unload general cargo in Churchill, and several are expected to make two trips to the northern port during the season. The first ship is due in Churchill on August 8, 1949, to inaugurate the short navigation season. Fifteen ocean-going ships, of 69,326 net tons, arrived in Churchill last season, and loaded 5,325,884 bushels of grain. Inward general cargo totalled 949 tons.

National Film Board Photo.

Price 10 cents

39349—1

Canadian Production of Electric Refrigerators and Parts Rising

More components being manufactured in this country since import restrictions imposed—Sub-assemblies and parts more suitable for export markets under present conditions.

By W. H. Grant, Export Division, Foreign Trade Service

ELECTRIC refrigerators are being manufactured in this country to fill an ever-increasing domestic demand, and for export, shipments during the past year having been made to more than twenty-two countries. The industry has been firmly established, and is capable of further expansion, refrigerators valued at $37,413,833 having been produced during the past year, which compares with only $7,905,603 in 1938, with $1,600,066 in 1945 and with $27,908,459 in 1947.

There has been a substantial increase in the Canadian content of refrigerators manufactured in this country, due in large measure to the imposition of import restrictions in November, 1947, designed to conserve United States dollar exchange and to correct Canada's adverse balance of trade with that country. Exports are presently limited by similar measures introduced by other lands in an effort to provide sufficient funds for the purchase of essentials from hard-currency areas. American branch plants also face the necessity of earning credits to supplement their import allotments for parts and materials, while maintaining their established position in the domestic market.

The industry has been largely developed along American lines, and a large proportion of the production parts have been imported from the United States by subsidiaries of companies in that country. Some Canadian firms manufacture refrigerators under an agreement with United States concerns. On the other hand, there are few subsidiaries of British firms in Canada, and relatively little equipment is being imported from the United Kingdom at this time.

Canadian Production of Electric Refrigerators

	1938	1945	1947	1948
Domestic type	$ 6,341,496	$ 355,225	$18,584,643	$25,803,994
Commercial type*	1,564,107	1,244,841	9,323,816	11,609,839
Total	$ 7,905,603	$ 1,600,066	$27,908,459	$37,413,833

* Includes ice cream cabinets, display cases, condensing units, beverage coolers, reach-in boxes, milk coolers, home and farm freezers.

Items Imported from the United States

Items imported from the United States include steel, complete condensing units, controls, valves, compressors, compressor parts, driers, stringers and components for completion in this country. It should not be assumed, however, that all these assemblies, parts and production materials are imported, as there is a definite trend to the manufacture of refrigerators with a larger proportion of Canadian materials and components made in this country.

Although it is dangerous to generalize, because of the many exceptions, it is safe to say that some manufacturers specialize in the production of certain products or parts that are made available to firms that assemble

and sell the complete unit. These include refrigerator fixtures, such as display counters, various types of cabinets, boxes and lockers, condensers and coils, refrigerator doors, controls and hardware. This procedure is more common in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration, although a number of companies make their own cabinets and assemble the complete unit. On the other hand, producers of domestic refrigerators normally fabricate cabinets and assemble refrigerator units.

Complete units, both in the domestic and commercial refrigeration lines, may still be sold in a few foreign countries, and particularly those in which no secondary industries have been developed, though the field is narrowing on account of the dollar shortage now prevailing. While certain markets would continue to absorb refrigeration of this type, under normal conditions, competition is keen and freight rates are high, especially on complete commercial units, due to their bulk and weight. It is believed, therefore, that refrigeration sub-assemblies or parts have a better long-range prospect in the export field, as they complement secondary production. Items that lend themselves to export development include compressors, motors, condensers and coils, controls, freezers, freezer plates, condensing units and refrigeration hardware. Engineering "know-how", blueprints, specifications, etc., for use in the construction of cold storage plants, may also be made available by Canadian firms to other countries.

Canadian Exports of Electric Refrigerators

	1948	1947
South Africa	$ 855,283	$ 96,594
Brazil	226,624	36,527
Venezuela	180,636	.....
Uruguay	118,832	11,778
Netherlands	74,025	36,522
Belgium	60,886	89,652
France	58,230	.....
Chile	47,515	.....
United States	40,738	10,206
Argentina	31,699	44,204
Hong Kong	27,936	32,754
French Africa	25,433	59,879
Switzerland	23,099	.....
Turkey	20,818	.....
Ceylon	20,813	54,549
Israel	19,641	.....
Netherlands Antilles	18,855	12,451
Thailand	18,419	.....
Morocco	12,939	25,924
Puerto Rico	10,668	.....
Aden	10,551	.....
Newfoundland	10,114	16,417
New Zealand	.....	110,091
Trinidad and Tobago	.....	46,500
Australia	.....	17,462
India	.....	14,382
Jamaica	.....	12,659
British Malaya	.....	10,315
Other countries	67,185	55,350
Total	$1,980,939	$ 794,216

The above figures include shipments of ice cream cabinets, display cases, condensing units, beverage coolers, reach-in boxes, milk coolers, home and farm freezers, and parts.

39349—2

Imports of Refrigerators and Parts

Refrigerators, Electric

1938—	
United States	$ 860,678
United Kingdom	544
1945—	
United States	54,573
Sweden	404
1947—	
United States	5,995,233
United Kingdom	1,234
1948—	
United States	163,486
Bermuda	545
United Kingdom	308

Refrigerators, N.O.P.

1938—	
United States	$ 217,937
United Kingdom	1,211
Germany	5
1945—	
United States	42,932
1947—	
United States	991,004
1948—	
United States	148,056

Ice-making and Refrigerating Machinery, N.O.P. and Parts

1938—	
United States	$ 303,169
United Kingdom	7,594
1945—	
United States	1,995,480
United Kingdom	333
1947—	
United States	4,324,512
United Kingdom	145,421
Newfoundland	250
1948—	
United States	4,204,801
United Kingdom	122,917
Denmark	119

Refrigerator Parts

1945—	
United States	$ 563,914
United Kingdom	903
1947—	
United States	5,144,944
United Kingdom	1,264

Norway and Denmark are Importers of Caustic Soda

Oslo, May 3, 1949.—(FTS)—Norway has an annual consumption in caustic soda of about 16,000 metric tons. More than half of this amount is used in the production of rayon and artificial silk, soap manufacture, various refining operations, the metallurgical industry, agriculture and sundry users account for the remainder.

There is a steadily increasing domestic production, currently estimated at 9,000 tons a year, mostly in the form of lye. The leading producer is the Herøya Elektrokjemiske Fabrikker A/S, a subsidiary of the Norsk Hydro. It is expected that Messrs. A/S Borregaard, the largest pulp and paper company in Norway, will be producing substantial amounts of lye by the middle of 1949. If the expansion programs presently planned are carried out, domestic production will be able to meet the country's requirements in a year or two. In the meantime the shortage is made up by imports, chiefly from Italy, France, Bizonia and Sweden. As present stocks are large, it is unlikely that further import licences will be granted before autumn 1949.

Denmark's annual consumption of caustic soda amounts to about 6,000 metric tons. This is appreciably less than Norway's, and is due mainly to the lack of any extensive development in the manufacture of pulp products. The main consumers are the manufacturers of soap and the textile industry, minor amounts being used for boiler compounds, by tanneries, breweries and dairies. At present only a few hundred tons are produced locally, so that virtually all supplies are imported.

Germany was the main supplier of caustic soda in prewar years, not only to Denmark but also to most European countries. However, since the war, Denmark has been obliged to buy wherever it has been possible to secure even minor amounts. Main suppliers in 1948 were France, Italy, Switzerland and the United States, this last-mentioned country supplying on the basis of the loan Denmark obtained from the International Bank.

There is no tariff duty on imports of caustic soda into either Norway or Denmark. The present shortage of foreign exchange, particularly dollars, makes the purchase of this product for dollars extremely difficult, especially as supplies can be obtained from soft-currency areas and under barter trade agreements.

British Clothing Mission Greatly Impressed by Canadian Market

Comprehensive report indicates appreciation of present economic position—Industry urged to pay special attention to sizing, styling, workmanship and materials—Prices and delivery must be competitive—Importance of personal contact and study of requirements stressed.

MEMBERS of the United Kingdom Clothing Trade Mission, which visited Canada last March, preface their comprehensive report with an appreciation of present economic conditions, citing the reasons why greater consideration should be given to this market by their industry. "The importance of expanding our exports to Canada cannot be overemphasized," they declare. "Canada is today our largest single source of supply. What she sells to us is vital to our economy and consists of the most important commodities, namely, foodstuffs like wheat, bacon, cheese, eggs and raw materials for our industries; timber, pulp and base metals. Our imports from Canada last year totalled £216 million. These imports have to be paid for, and this is one of the most important problems facing this country today. At present, we are buying from Canada three times as much as we are selling there, or in other words, our exports are paying for only one-third of our imports. For the rest, we are now depending upon credits from the Canadian Government and upon Marshall Aid. Such a situation cannot go on indefinitely. By 1952, when Marshall Aid ceases, we shall either have to make substantial cuts in our purchases from Canada, with serious and damaging effects to our standard of living, or we shall have to raise considerably the present level of the United Kingdom exports to Canada. It is to our export trade, therefore, that we must look for a solution of this problem.

"Some progress has already been made. Between 1947 and 1948, the United Kingdom's exports to Canada rose from a figure of £44 million to £70 million, but a glance at the import figures shows how far we still have to go. It is for this reason that it is of vital importance to the livelihood of the nation that any industry capable of increasing its sales to the Canadian market should grasp the opportunity, and it is in these circumstances that a Clothing Mission went to Canada." Trade associations represented on the mission were: Apparel and Fashion Industry's Association, National Association of Clothing and Rainwear Manufacturers, Rubber Proofed Garment Manufacturers' Association, Shirt, Collar and Tie Manufacturers' Federation, and Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation.

Canada Provides Most Desirable Market

"We are convinced that there are opportunities for increasing sales of United Kingdom clothing in Canada, and this is confirmed by observers in that country", members of the mission conclude. "This increased trade will not come without a special effort. We shall have to go out and get it. We have made no attempt to disguise the very real difficulties of this market, but we believe that a vigorous, imaginative and determined effort can achieve results and enable the clothing industry to make its contribution to a general increase of United Kingdom exports to Canada. Those manufacturers with ideas who have the enterprise to find out for themselves what Canada is buying, and are efficient enough to get their prices and styling right, can secure business not only in the items specifically mentioned in this report, but in many others, for example, corsetry

39349—2½

and underwear, dressing-gowns, play and swim suits. We understand that, from the national standpoint, Canada will remain amongst the most desirable of all markets for as long as can be foreseen, and manufacturers can go ahead with long-term schemes of expansion with confidence.

"If we are to succeed in raising our exports, and we believe it can be done, the clothing industry must pay special attention to problems of sizing, styling, workmanship and materials. Our manufacturers must be competitive in price and delivery, and their efforts must be strongly supported by suitable promotion and representation. While there would appear to be a too glib acceptance of the assertion that British prices are not competitive, and an inclination to exaggerate the difference between our prices and others, it is true that British-made clothing tends to be more expensive, and it must be remembered that, while Canadians appreciate the merits of British-made products, they are not prepared to pay a premium for our clothing, except in the higher-quality and specialty ranges. The fact that prices of consumer goods are falling in Canada underlines the need for British manufacturers to pay very special attention to this all important factor. Our main recommendations are summarized as follows:

Recommendations of Clothing Mission

1. Quality—Every United Kingdom exporter of clothing should take the greatest care that his goods uphold the best tradition of British make while conforming to Canadian requirements of price, style and fit. Any garment reaching the Canadian market, which does not make the grade, is a bad advertisement and is damaging not only to the firm concerned, but to the whole of the United Kingdom clothing industry and to British industry in general.

2. Prices—Exporters should give special study to the problem of how to remain competitive in the Canadian market. Every effort must be made to keep our manufacturing costs down, and with regard to cloth prices there should be full co-operation between the clothing industry and the appropriate organizations in the textile industry.

3. Delivery—Strict attention is necessary to delivery dates, and where possible preference should be given to inquiries from Canada. It is essential that promises of delivery are rigidly kept.

4. Advertising and Publicity—Consideration should be given to improving and expanding our promotion work for British clothing in the Canadian market.

(*a*) Present and potential exporters to Canada should give special thought to circulating descriptive literature to buyers, and should review their present arrangement for getting photographs and descriptive material to the fashion press.

(*b*) Consideration should be given to ways and means of stimulating a stronger consumer demand for British clothing.

(*c*) The publishers of British textile and fashion publications might endeavour to expand their circulation in Canada, especially to fashion editors, agents and buyers.

5. Representation—The industry should consider the possibility of group representation and/or the setting up of a central marketing organization. Efforts to increase exports to Canada will not succeed unless there is adequate representation.

6. Cloth—The trade should enlist the support of the textile industries in providing suitable cloth. Apart from any preference of the Canadian consumer, the climate influences the weight and colour of clothing. It follows then that, with some exceptions, e.g., the type of clothing worn in British Columbia and children's outerwear, what is sold in Britain will not necessarily sell in Canada.

7. Sizing—Special thought should be given by manufacturers to the question of sizing. Canadian sizes follow the American pattern, and English size terms are not understood. Guidance on this very important point is set out in Appendix D, but further study may well be necessary.

8. Packing and Presentation—Care must be taken over questions of packing and presentation. This applies particularly to smaller items, like beach and sportswear, shirts, ties and accessories. Imported merchandise must look as fresh and generally attractive to the consumer as domestically produced goods.

9. Air Freight—Trade associations should consider the greater use of air transport, especially for fashion goods. The present cost of air freight for clothing is generally regarded as prohibitive, but by guaranteeing bulk consignments, air freight might become a practical proposition.

10. Machinery and Equipment—The United Kingdom exporters should be given greater freedom to import the latest types of machinery and equipment not available in this country, and in particular American stands for sizing.

11. Personal Contact—United Kingdom manufacturers should go out and see for themselves the special requirements of the Canadian market in their particular line, and should visit the country periodically to keep in touch with changing conditions. The importance of personal contact, both with buyers and agents, cannot be over-stressed. A general report by a mission is no substitute for individual or specialized investigations.

12. Government Services—Manufacturers should make full use of the Board of Trade Commercial Relations and Exports Department (Industries Branch), in London, and the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner Service, in Canada. These government departments are in a position to advise on representation and general market problems, and much time can be saved by taking full advantage of their services."

Much Detailed Information in Report

Detailed information is contained in the report on:

(*a*) The Canadian Market
  (i) Physical Conditions and Population
  (ii) Canada's Clothing Industry
  (iii) Imports
(*b*) Marketing
  (i) Distribution
  (ii) Buying Seasons
  (iii) Promotion
(*c*) Sectional Reports
  (i) Women's Tailored Outerwear
  (ii) Women's Dresses
  (iii) Girls' and Children's Clothing
  (iv) Men's and Boys' Tailored Wear
  (v) Shirts and Collars
  (vi) Ties
  (vii) Rainwear
(*d*) Canadian Customs Duties and Import Restrictions on Made-up Clothing
(*e*) United Kingdom Trade Commissioners in Canada
(*f*) List of Canadian Department Stores with London Buying Offices
(*g*) Sizes

In a foreword to the report of this mission, the Right Hon. Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade, said: "I am confident that United Kingdom clothing manufacturers will respond to the challenge in this difficult market; there is none more important at the present time."

Italy Unable to Relax Control Over Foreign Exchange in Past Year

Gap in international balance of payments far from closed in spite of considerable improvement—All exchange arising from exports must be turned in—Import trade under licence —All exports controlled—Canadian trade position most vulnerable.

By R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary for Canada

ROME, June 22, 1949.—Italy's gap in its international balance of payments is far from closed in spite of considerable improvement shown during the past year. As a result, there has been no relaxation in the control of all foreign exchange. All exchange arising from exports must be turned in to an established bank for negotiation into lire, and Italian citizens in Italy are not normally permitted to maintain holdings of foreign exchange. Export of exchange, whether to pay for imports or for any other purpose, may not be made without a permit.

There are two main exchange markets that enter into everyday commerce: the Official and Free. There are, however, two other legal markets that, under present conditions, are not normally of importance and do not require more than passing reference, these may be termed the Government Official and the Average Exchange market. These exchange markets are all legally constituted and have no reference to the unofficial or black market in exchange that flourishes to some degree for personal transactions, but which does not legally enter into any import or export deals.

The rate of exchange on the official exchange market is fixed at the beginning of each month at the average rate of the free market for the preceding month. It has been held steady for several months at between 570 and 575 lire to the dollar. Fifty per cent of all export exchange must be negotiated on this market, the balance being sold in the free market. It is also at this rate that lire deposits against imports under ECA program are calculated. All other foreign exchange sold through authorized channels must be similarly negotiated, 50 per cent in the official market and 50 per cent in the free market.

Rate of Free Exchange Market Not Fixed

The rate on the free exchange market is not fixed, but is controlled by the supply and demand for the available exchange arising from 50 per cent of the value of export bills. Since all imports are controlled and permits are necessary to purchase exchange, it follows that the rate in the free market is indirectly controlled by the issue of such permits. Imports taking place outside of ECA or outside of compensation or clearing arrangements are authorized to use this rate, which, for some time, has been about 575 lire to the dollar. There are, however, daily fluctuations in this market and, within the limitations previously referred to, it operates as a normal exchange market available to holders of the necessary permits.

The government official market is no longer used, except to fulfil past commitments. It is fixed at 350 lire to the dollar and was only available to cover certain transactions of government purchasing organizations, such as the Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari, the official body through which all grain is purchased.

Rome—Hotel of the Pilgrim, under construction, will be eight stories high. The Church of St. Peter rises in the background.

All Import Trade Under Licence

This rate is fixed at the average between the government official and the free market. Its use is confined to government departments, but actually it is no longer available except for past commitments.

All import trade is under licence and is subject to exchange permits to use the free market or funds held abroad, or to authorization to use ECA funds. There are, however, a great many clearing or compensation agreements in existence on a government-to-government basis, as well as provision for trading on private clearing arrangements.

Actually, it is not possible to define clearly which products will be authorized for import, or again whether importation will be authorized for use of ECA funds or export exchange. The ECA program lays out in general or specific terms the products that will be included, but except for bulk items, such as wheat or metals and so on, the classifications are broad and leave considerable leaway for individual consideration. It is, perhaps of interest to outline the headings for which ECA funds were programed for the current year:

Bread grains
Oils and fats
Selected cattle
Fish
Seeds
Cotton
Mining equipment
Machine tools
Woollen rags
Agricultural processing machines
Scientific instruments
Medicines
Chemical products
Skins and leather
Nylon
Silk waste
Lumber
Cotton waste
Coal
Petroleum and products
Caterpillar track tractors
Lintners
Copper
Nickel
Non-ferrous metal
Generators and motors
Electrical apparatus
Pulp
Metal-working machines
Agricultural machinery
Naval stores
Steel and its products
Aeronautical equipment

The quotas under some of these headings are small and the headings may be misleading where they refer to certain specific requirements. Italy, for example, is a surplus producer of most agricultural machinery, but does require to import some specific types.

The tendency is to confine ECA imports to the larger bulk items and to use export exchange from the free market for items generally considered as essential but normally imported in smaller lots. Import may be authorized by the use of funds held abroad, or accruing to Italian residents (termed "franca valuta") provided the products concerned are considered to be essential to Italy's general economy. However, it should be emphasized that the ownership of foreign exchange does not give the owner the right to import what he likes. Nor will permission be granted to import products considered as non-essential, even if the exporter is prepared to accept lire in payment.

Provision Made for Temporary Importation of Raw Materials

Provision is made for the importation, on a temporary basis, of raw materials to be manufactured in Italy and re-exported. This can be done in two ways: (*a*) when the material is sold outright; and (*b*) when the ownership of the raw material does not change hands, but it is made up for the account of the original supplier. In both cases payment to the exporter is made when the manufactured article is re-exported. The re-export need not be made to the same country supplying the raw material, but in all cases the transaction must be authorized. Such authorization would not be forthcoming if the re-export of hard-currency raw material were to a soft-currency area.

There is, of course, considerable risk involved in such transactions, even if an import permit for temporary or on account importation is secured. If, following the importation of the raw material, the foreign market for the finished product fails to materialize, the exporter would not be able to withdraw the value of his raw material from Italy.

The main difference between the two systems is that for temporary importation, the responsibility for re-export lies with the importer of the raw material, whereas in on account shipments the original owner of the raw material re-exports the finished product and transfers to Italy the cost of manufacture.

All exchange arising from exports must be divided between the official and free exchange markets, 50 per cent sold in each. There is no exception to this rule if one does not take into account compensation or clearing agreements.

Export Control Applies to All Purchases for Shipment Abroad

It is important that buyers visiting Italy should bear in mind that export control applies to all purchases for shipment abroad. If, therefore, a buyer wishes to take back with him certain purchases made in Italy, he must present an export permit to the customs on departing, even if the merchandise forms part of his personal luggage. Such a permit is easy to obtain, but a prerequisite is the presentation of documentary proof that the exchange to purchase the products in question was negotiated legally through an established bank. Funds held in Italy may not be so used without special permission.

Trade on the basis of exchange of products, where no actual transfer of funds abroad takes place, is possible under a number of different forms: Clearing account; reciprocity; private compensation; and special agreements.

Clearing Account—This method covers trade operated under agreements between the Italian Government and other governments, whereby certain Italian products are exchanged for products of the other country to an agreed amount. No actual movement of exchange takes place, but when an Italian importer buys some of the stated foreign product, the lire equivalent is deposited into the clearing account and the Italian exporter then draws from this account when he exports an article covered by the agreement to the country concerned. In this case, the rates of exchange for calculation are fixed in the agreement and correspond closely to the equivalent of the official dollar rate. This method has been followed to move products that otherwise could not compete in world markets. A typical example of such a movement is the shipment of Argentine wheat, at higher than world prices, in exchange for Italian automotive equipment that might not otherwise be able to compete in Argentina.

Italy has 14 agreements based on this principle with the following countries: Argentina; Belgium; Luxembourg; France; Germany (separate agreements with each occupation zone); Yugoslavia; Norway; Poland; Roumania; Spain; Turkey; Hungary; and the U.S.S.R.

Italy Has Reciprocity Agreements with Certain Countries

Reciprocity Agreements—With certain countries, Italy has agreements which permit the trading in defined commodities up to specified amounts by the use of private reciprocity agreement. Under such agreements each transaction exchanging one product for another is complete. Again no movement of exchange takes place, but in this case there is no clearing account and payment is arranged by individual buyers and sellers in each country at a rate of exchange that is mutually agreed to and approved by the Italian Exchange Control Office. By such agreements one branch of commerce is called upon to subsidize another.

A typical example of such a transaction is the exchange of Danish codfish for Italian textiles. The parity rate between the lire and the Danish krone is about 119 lire to the krone (based on the official lire-dollar and dollar-krone rates). At such a rate of exchange, Danish cod cannot possibly compete with other sources and becomes very expensive to the Italian public. Consequently, private agreement is reached, within the terms of the Danish-Italian agreement, to negotiate sales of codfish and purchases of textiles at a greatly depreciated krone (the rate has generally averaged between 60-70 lire to the krone). If the price asked for Danish cod is, say, 1·80 krone per kilogram, there are only half as many lire available for textiles as would otherwise be the case, but the cost to the Italian importer of cod is cut in half. At the same time the Italian exporter of textiles gets his same price in lire, but the cost to the consumer of the textile in Denmark is doubled. Such agreements establish maximum annual quotas of each commodity that can be traded in by the use of such a device.

Italy has reciprocity agreements with seven countries, which are Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Greece, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland.

Private Compensation—This is similar to reciprocity agreements, except that the transactions do not pass through the official exchange control office, and the rate of exchange is not necessarily divulged. Goods are exchanged through a bank, the rate of exchange being fixed by mutual agreement. This type of agreement is generally used to stimulate the exchange of surplus luxury commodities, but there is only one such formal agreement (Czechoslovakia) now in existence, although trading on this basis is authorized with several countries.

Special Agreements—Italy has a special agreement with Iceland, whereby all imports and exports with that country may be paid for in Italian lire. Because of the difficulty in agreeing to a rate of exchange with Iceland, all trade is carried out in lire, the Italian importer paying lire into an account, on which the exporter draws when shipping to Iceland.

Canadian Trading Position Most Vulnerable

Canada's position in the face of all these various trading agreements will be seen to be most vulnerable. Where reciprocity agreements exist it will be difficult or impossible to compete (although the agreement does not necessarily cover the total requirement of any one item) and where compensation agreements exist, it may be possible to compete but there may be no demand because Italy must take a stipulated minimum of certain commodities from the agreement country.

If, for example, no ECA funds are made available for the purchase of Canadian wheat, it is not likely that Italy would authorize the use of much of its own exchange for it, because under ECA programing and compensation agreements with Argentina, Russia and Hungary, its total requirements will be fulfilled as price or quality hardly enter into the problem. On the other hand, while Canada cannot compete with Danish cod under the reciprocity agreement, the agreement stipulates a maximum amount of cod which must be sold, which maximum is well below Italy's total requirements. Thus the sale of other fish is possible, though the agreement tends to lower the general price level of the market, and there is always the danger the maximum quantity may be exceeded by agreement.

Although Italian firms would be prepared to work out private barter deals with Canada, without a formal agreement, it would be difficult to secure authorization for such transactions. Italy is probably striving to abolish such methods and would prefer to deal with Canada in the more orthodox fashion. However, a great deal would depend on the nature of the commodities involved, their surplus position, availability from other sources and competitive position. Since the Canadian import market is relatively uncontrolled, it will be readily appreciated that compensation deals for an Italian commodity that is not normally competitive, would only be possible if the Italian buyer of the Canadian product to be exchanged would be prepared to pay a premium over the Canadian price, to be used to subsidize the Italian export. If the Italian product is competitive there is no need for a compensation deal.

Exports to Italy on account or on a temporary basis is possible without any trade agreement, but exporters desiring to explore such possibilities should ensure that they are thoroughly protected by a definite export contract to a third hard-currency country.

Canada Fills Wheat Agreement with Britain

Terms of the Canada-United Kingdom Wheat Agreement for 1948-49 have been fully carried out, according to a statement this week by the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce. Final transactions to complete the third year of the agreement were concluded on July 27, 1949, between the Canadian Wheat Board and the Imported Cereals Division of the United Kingdom Ministry of Food.

Economic Trends in Australia Are Little Changed in Current Year

Similar to those prevailing in early 1948—Larger returns to primary producers have been made, and wages, costs and prices continue upwards—Trade turnover was buoyant, and treasury revenue exceeded estimates.

By M. R. M. Dale, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the first of two articles on economic conditions in Australia, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. One Australian pound equals $3.224 Canadian.)

SYDNEY, July 12, 1949.—Economic trends in Australia during the early part of the current year differ little from those of early 1948. Larger returns to primary producers have been made, and wages, costs and prices continue upwards. Trade turnover was buoyant, and the treasury revenue exceeded estimates.

Although high prices for Australian exports were maintained in the four months ending April, signs of growing weakness were appearing. Wool prices fell 5 per cent to 10 per cent in Sydney during April, when sales were resumed after a six-week strike of storemen and packers, and world prices for base metals also began to weaken. A fall in export prices will be especially damaging to Australia if her cost structure remains high and rigid, and little serious effort is being made to face the problem. Rather, the upward pressure on costs is being maintained, if not increased.

Australia—Queen Street, Brisbane, Queensland.

General opinion appears to be that the demand for exports will continue at its present level but at lower prices. Costs are being kept up by the continued inadequacy of basic production and the dispersal of effort over too wide a field of industry. The government, however, is showing more discrimination in encouraging new industries to settle in Australia, realizing the tendency for secondary industrial development to outstrip the capacity of basic industry to provide raw materials and power.

Business Outlook Appears Less Certain

The business outlook does not appear to be as certain as it was at the turn of the year and talk of recession and depression is becoming more widespread. Retail stocks have increased more rapidly than sales, indicating a possible hardening of consumer resistance to the present high prices. On the other hand, the forty-hour week must be paid for by increased production or a lower standard of living and the Australian worker appears to have unconsciously chosen the latter alternative.

Rising costs, interruptions in basic industries through industrial disputes, and the forty-hour week are still impinging heavily on the States' public finances. Commonwealth revenue is well above estimates and further substantial income tax cuts were announced, to become effective from July 1, 1949.

Main Items of Commonwealth Revenue

	1948-49 (Estimated) £000,000	January-April, 1949 £000,000
Customs and excise	115.0	104.0
Sales tax	38.0	31.9
Income tax	172.0	98.5
Social service tax	74.0	74.0
Other taxation	32.0	27.1
	431.0	335.5
Less tax reimbursements to states	53.4	39.2
Total	377.6 ($1,208.3 million)	296.3 ($948.16 million)

Banking figures for the four months ending April show a continued increase in deposits, due mainly to the high level of export receipts.

	April, 1948	December, 1948 (£000,000)	April, 1949
Deposits	709.6	788.6	830.6
Advances	338.1	371.5	372.7

The increase in advances has slowed down somewhat partly because primary producers have been repaying or reducing overdrafts out of their export incomes, and partly because of the rigidity of central bank control over advance policy.

Savings Bank Deposits

1948—	£000	1949	£000
January	662,856	January	690,600
February	665,114	February	694,562
March	667,389	March	696,336
April	667,853	April	699,644

Savings bank deposits have continued to rise. Against this, the total amount of Treasury bills outstanding has fallen from £193·3 million at the end of December, 1948, to £173·3 million at the end of April. The interest rate on Treasury bills has been reduced from one per cent to three-quarters per cent to align Australian rates with short-term rates overseas.

The Commonwealth Bank's revised instructions to the trading banks on advance policy issued in May allow the banks a little more discretion in interpreting the instructions, but do not ease the policy itself. The central bank wishes to limit excessive demands for goods generally, and for capital goods in particular, in relation to supplies available. The policy lays down that capital required for development and expansion purposes should be obtained outside the banking system where possible, that banks should be cautious in lending, and that no advances should be made which encourage day-to-day expenditure beyond the debtor's current income. The new instructions represent no difference in principle from the previous instructions late in 1947.

Share Prices Weakened Steadily on Stock Exchange

During the four months January to April, share prices, firm during January and February, weakened steadily. Although the recession of the index from the level at the start of the year is notable, the buoyancy of financial and pastoral groups is of interst. The financial group was encouraged by higher dividends, while pastoral shares have reflected the fluctuations in wool prices, falling somewhat during April. Retail shares, affected by government reductions of retail profit margins and the rise in wage costs, have retreated steadily. Industrial shares have fallen steadily, due partly to the depressing effects of New York and London, but also to the combined effects of shortages of raw materials, power rationing, rising labour costs and reduced hours.

In mining, the decline in base metal prices was having its effect and falls of 25 per cent in the silver-lead group were experienced. The general revaluation throughout the market is a normal reaction to the harder business conditions to be expected in the future. The fall in values of the industrial group was not accompanied by a heavy volume of sales and nowhere has there been a stampede. Probably the revaluation is a belated recognition by investors that dividends are unlikely to increase to their prewar levels of purchasing power, and accordingly higher yields obtained from lower prices are necessary to interest investors.

Sydney Stock Exchange Indices

(Base: 1934 equals 100)

	Banks, insurance and trustees	Pastoral	Retail stores	Industrial	Ordinary shares	Preference shares	Silver, lead	Copper	Tin	Composite mining
1946—										
Dec.*	121.11	107.03	154.65	170.36	164.44	117.93	218.37	100.87	102.57	148.55
1949—										
Jan.	150.52	126.85	176.96	186.46	181.65	121.47	337.99	127.10	109.63	204.41
Feb.	150.89	130.36	176.99	184.10	179.92	121.04	314.76	124.17	100.40	191.01
Mar.	152.86	126.98	174.89	179.47	175.58	120.11	288.49	117.19	94.01	172.01
April	152.57	119.33	172.42	171.54	168.09	118.61	271.76	112.36	91.11	167.56

* End of wartime control.

The bond market fluctuated during the period because of the Commonwealth Government's announcement that the long-term rate for the loan, which opened on March 25, was to be unaltered at 3¼ per cent. In anticipation that the rate would be lower, some buyers had raised their bids for existing issues to slightly above par, and there was a natural downward reaction when the new rate was announced.

Direct Parcel Post Service Resumed to Cuba

Direct parcel post service from Canada to Cuba commenced with the sailing of the *S.S. Dufferin Bell* from Halifax on August 4. Parcels may now be despatched by direct steamship as well as via the United States.

Canadian Exports, by Areas

Geographic Areas	June			January—June		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
Commonwealth Countries	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe	26.1	54.9	61.6	163.6	364.4	341.9
America	2.4	10.6	3.6	10.4	54.9	32.7
Africa	1.3	8.0	11.2	9.2	40.2	45.4
Asia	0.6	4.4	8.1	4.6	21.7	59.9
Oceania	5.5	6.9	6.7	25.1	27.4	23.5
Total Commonwealth Countries	35.9	84.8	91.1	212.9	508.6	503.4
Foreign Countreis						
United States and Possessions	20.3	110.3	114.6	118.8	648.9	697.0
Latin America	1.4	10.9	14.6	9.2	59.2	63.1
Europe	7.3	23.0	27.3	29.6	144.0	114.3
Other Foreign Countries	1.0	4.4	7.4	16.5	39.4	46.8
Total Foreign Countries	30.0	148.7	163.9	174.1	891.5	921.2
Total Domestic Exports	65.9	233.5	255.1	387.1	1,400.1	1,424.6

Canadian Exports, by Countries

Country	June			January—June		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
Commonwealth Countries	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	25,598	54,169	60,718	160,929	359,370	335,604
Gibraltar	491	581	439	2,480	4,330	3,986
Ireland	.....	.....	5	2	3	267
Malta	21	123	434	210	671	2,054
Total Europe	26,110	54,873	61,596	163,621	364,374	341,911
America:						
Newfoundland	1,005	5,002	.....	3,509	23,540	(a) 9,229
Bermuda	138	324	292	667	2,163	2,072
Barbados	117	615	407	502	2,807	2,745
Jamaica	377	666	786	2,195	7,600	4,420
Trinidad and Tobago	364	1,945	1,058	1,756	8,612	6,812
Bahamas	188	243	186	954	2,134	1,240
Leeward and Windward Islands		593	346		2,926	2,473
British Honduras	27	196	117	134	521	348
British Guiana	156	977	401	697	4,628	3,306
Falkland Islands	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6
Total America	2,372	10,561	3,594	10,414	54,931	32,651
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia	1,185	80	49	7,701	226	305
Union of South Africa		6,960	10,348		34,433	40,667
Other British South Africa		.....	.....		2	5
Southern Rhodesia	73	290	290	647	1,296	1,570
Gambia	2	7	1	11	25	2
Gold Coast	14	248	116	57	1,012	759
Nigeria	6	104	14	36	510	908
Sierra Leone	20	19	39	107	518	159
Other British West Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1	.....	2	191	37	24
British East Africa	39	253	304	400	2,127	993
Total Africa	1,340	7,961	11,163	9,150	40,186	45,392

Note.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts.

Newfoundland foreign trade included from April 1, 1949: May—$5·1 million; April-May, $5·2 million.

(a) January-March, 1949.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Continued

Country	June			January—June		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Con.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Asia:						
India	156	2,303	5,515	1,492	10,748	41,637
Pakistan		754	716		891	9,630
Burma*	8	.....	.....	87	.....	.....
Ceylon	30	101	214	126	887	1,325
Aden	11	120	.....	57	560	33
Malaya	192	573	475	1,521	4,082	3,168
Other British East Indies	1	8	.....	4	16	1
Hong Kong	182	578	1,149	1,282	3,722	4,139
Israel†	19	7	.....	55	836	.....
TOTAL ASIA	599	4,444	8,069	4,624	21,742	59,933
Oceania:						
Australia	3,888	4,626	4,621	17,095	17,611	16,639
New Zealand	1,586	2,220	1,805	7,799	9,247	6,529
Fiji	22	47	280	179	437	362
Other Oceania	1	55	.....	42	93	15
TOTAL OCEANIA	5,497	6,948	6,706	25,115	27,388	23,545
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	35,917	84,788	91,129	212,926	508,621	503,433
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	20,043	109,785	113,856	118,003	646,049	690,860
Alaska	13	50	110	52	143	501
American Virgin Islands	4	9	17	16	61	65
Hawaii	169	267	63	629	1,643	3,371
Puerto Rico	36	177	571	139	851	2,058
United States Oceania	.....	19	12	3	161	104
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	20,265	110,307	114,629	118,842	648,908	696,959
Latin America:						
Argentina	555	1,110	72	2,395	9,777	1,632
Bolivia	17	124	110	56	498	671
Brazil	232	3,508	1,074	1,867	12,463	9,121
Chile	31	467	247	334	1,674	1,719
Colombia	96	458	601	524	4,659	4,474
Costa Rica	5	75	134	53	482	869
Cuba	99	1,161	644	496	5,411	6,525
Dominican Republic	4	102	121	232	1,074	973
Ecuador	1	158	185	20	526	925
El Salvador	4	112	68	23	570	423
Guatemala	7	164	176	60	787	663
Haiti	22	137	60	62	777	842
Honduras	8	60	55	97	321	369
Mexico	142	887	1,073	1,395	8,005	7,379
Nicaragua	3	67	63	52	320	350
Panama	23	178	3,276	180	1,181	10,054
Paraguay	.....	4	5	6	53	55
Peru	85	199	1,960	481	1,315	3,731
Uruguay	11	371	40	122	1,786	1,315
Venezuela	77	1,577	4,664	698	7,517	10,982
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	1,422	10,919	14,628	9,153	59,196	63,072
Europe:						
Albania	.....	.....	.....	5	40	.....
Austria	.....	108	275	8	2,385	2,883
Belgium and Luxemburg	1,019	1,295	6,404	3,079	14,579	20,283
Bulgaria	.....	.....	27	6	93	50

*See Foreign Countries from January 1, 1948.
†See Foreign Countries from January 1, 1949.

Country	June			January—June		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:—Con.						
Czechoslovakia	532	552	345	1,470	8,981	1,939
Denmark	460	798	228	646	2,160	2,537
Estonia				1		
Finland	63	149	79	193	1,489	365
France	1,025	5,995	4,997	4,393	32,089	22,816
Germany	773	1,522	3,602	5,906	6,850	17,493
Greece	639	511	132	1,037	6,163	1,063
Hungary		36	5	1	458	66
Iceland	2	115	22	8	1,297	692
Italy	86	2,806	1,304	678	15,297	5,891
Latvia	3			156		
Lithuania	28			95		
Netherlands	1,259	2,602	1,743	4,608	20,052	6,916
Norway	453	3,575	2,575	3,400	12,339	8,843
Poland	54	692	72	480	2,855	254
Portugal	15	430	1,243	78	1,469	5,500
Azores and Madeira				2	63	41
Roumania	1	24	13	23	176	71
Spain		34	17	19	384	156
Sweden	716	424	312	2,355	4,544	2,525
Switzerland	85	1,338	3,879	352	9,455	13,736
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	73	13	3	604	95	31
Yugoslavia	2	3	2	5	644	162
TOTAL EUROPE	7,288	23,022	27,279	29,608	143,957	114,313
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan					24	2
Arabia			189			2,321
Belgian Congo	6	166	80	50	921	1,266
Burma*		18	7		104	49
China	244	1,486	2,301	1,309	16,012	8,021
Greenland		8			30	9
Egypt	26	95	762	167	3,313	3,865
Ethiopia		7	5		44	30
French Africa	135	78	128	398	1,560	1,904
French East Indies	2	5	4	13	258	140
French Guiana	1	21	120	4	103	122
French Oceania	7	6	27	46	30	126
French West Indies	26	4	6	85	500	25
Madagascar	1	18	2	4	359	54
St. Pierre and Miquelon	54	70	162	121	531	585
Iran		51	101	38	274	1,330
Iraq	2	8	18	26	650	341
Transjordan			19			152
Tripoli					1	11
Other Italian Africa						
Israel†			692			5,300
Indonesia	54	742	168	379	3,607	2,935
Japan	249	588	551	10,039	2,279	2,079
Korea		10	1		20	19
Liberia	1	22	12	14	76	75
Morocco	13	52	118	52	468	595
Netherlands Guiana	4	106	46	18	428	386
Netherlands Antilles	25	293	153	115	1,293	1,048
Philippine Islands	65	172	812	749	3,315	5,972
Portuguese Africa	127	207	245	951	2,070	1,790
Portuguese Asia		1	8		40	153
Siam	1	69	78	11	257	364
Canary Islands	2		8	2	1	29
Spanish Africa					42	10
Syria	2	30	169	28	191	2,828
Turkey		104	408	1,903	633	2,904
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN	1,047	4,437	7,400	16,522	39,434	46,840
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	30,027	148,689	163,936	174,123	891,498	921,184
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	65 944	233,476	255,066	387,050	1,400,119	1,424,617

*See British Countries prior to 1948.
†See British Countries (Palestine) prior to 1949.

Mexico Has Substantial Market for Automobile Parts and Accessories

About 1,200 replacement part dealers in Mexico City, selling retail to the public and wholesale to small garages—Canada is second largest source of supply—Mexicans are partial to sporty-looking cars.

By W. J. Millyard, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

MEXICO CITY, June 23, 1949.—Automobile accessories and parts have a large sale in Mexico, and it is estimated there are about 1,200 replacement part dealers in Mexico City, selling retail to the general public and wholesale to small garages. Mexicans are partial to sporty-looking cars, and will freely spend money on all sorts of gadgets that they consider will contribute to the distinctiveness of their vehicles. It is not unusual to see cars laden with searchlights, musical horns, large imitation metal bugs and other kinds of paraphernalia.

There are practically no automobile parts or accessories manufactured in Mexico, and they must be brought in from the outside. Customs duties are very low, averaging about 4 per cent ad valorem. There are about fifty worthwhile houses in Mexico City acting as factory representatives for Canadian, American and British auto parts and accessories, and these firms sell strictly on commission and do not keep stocks. There are also about forty large firms of importers in the capital who buy through the factory representatives, and they sell their products retail over their own counters and wholesale to small garages and the numerous auto replacement part shops. The automobile dealers with garages, of which there are about 300 in the Republic, purchase their own parts and accessories directly from the automobile company they represent as well as from parts manufacturers abroad. In view of the large number of firms engaged in dealing in auto parts and accessories, the competition is very keen, and it is decidedly a price rather than a quality market.

Canada is Second Largest Supplier

In 1947 and 1948 imports of parts and accessories, according to Mexican statistics, amounted to approximately 49,000,000 and 69,000,000 pesos, respectively, and an analysis of these figures reveals that, while the United States is by far the largest supplier, Canada is in second position.

Mexican Imports of Auto Parts and Accessories

	1947	1948
	(1,000 Pesos)	
United States	48,000	68,000
Canada	75	120
Great Britain	45	70
Others	880	810
Total	49,000	69,000

Since July, 1947, only new motor cars assembled within Mexico can be sold, as all the well-known American companies have large assembly plants here, and it was estimated that such policy would result in the saving of considerable United States exchange. The foregoing figures include the parts necessary for the assembly of new autos, as the import statistics do not segregate these from parts purchased by parts dealers. The increased values in 1948, as compared with 1947, are largely due

to the devaluation of the peso in July, 1948, rather than to an increase in units imported. Tires are not included, since the local market is supplied by efficient plants operating in the vicinity of Mexico City.

In a further effort to conserve American dollars, there has been a quota established for automobile production in the country and the total for all makes for the year ending June 30, 1949, was only 27,400 units. For the year beginning July 1st, the quota has been drastically reduced to 15,900 units, including trucks. It is estimated that there are 250,000 autos of all kinds in the Republic, which, in view of the population of approximately 23,000,000, is low per capita compared with the United States and Canada. New car prices are about one-third higher than they are in Canada, and because of the re-stabilization of the peso at 8·65 to the dollar on June 18 of this year, the cost looms high in the eyes of Mexican consumers. The prices of used cars, however, have not been materially affected by the drop in the peso and there is quite a brisk turnover in this class of vehicles. Used cars normally require new parts and accessories fairly constantly, especially since many of the roads in the country are still unpaved, and hence there is a good volume of business in these lines throughout the whole Republic.

New Zealand Concludes Meat and Dairy Contracts with Britain

Wellington, July 2, 1949.—(FTS)—New Zealand has concluded contracts with the British Ministry of Food for the provision of meat and dairy products, and for an increase of 7½ per cent in the prices for such items. This is the maximum increase permitted in any one year under the long-term agreement with Great Britain. Arrangements have also been made for the United Kingdom to take part of New Zealand's exportable surplus of buttermilk powder and skimmed roller milk powder for six years, commencing August 1, 1949. A representative of the Dairy Products Marketing Commission has indicated that the new price will cover production costs, and leave a considerable sum for payment into the dairy industry's stabilization account.

The long-term contract has provided New Zealand farmers with a secure market, according to the Minister of Marketing, and the ability to plan for increased production. This latest price increase will provide a further stimulus to producers to supply additional exports so urgently needed by Britain. The prices agreed upon are 252 shillings 6 pence sterling ($50.50 in Canadian currency at existing exchange rates) a hundredweight (112 pounds) f.o.b. for butter and 141 shillings 6 pence sterling ($28.30) a hundredweight f.o.b. for cheese. The present prices are 235 shillings sterling ($47.00) for butter and 133 shillings sterling ($26.60) for cheese. The new prices represent an increase of 17 shillings six pence ($3.50) and 8 shillings and 6 pence ($1.70) sterling a hundredweight for butter and cheese respectively. Other terms and conditions under the long-term contract remain unchanged.

Whole-milk Production in New Zealand Increased

Wellington, June 30, 1949.—(FTS)—Whole-milk production in New Zealand in 1947-48 amounted to 898,500,000 gallons, which is an increase of 12,400,000 gallons over that for the previous year. It is 75,600,000 gallons less than the prewar average over a period of five years, and 107,500,000 gallons less than during 1940-41, the peak year.

Sixty-four per cent was used in the manufacture of creamery butter, and 19 per cent in the manufacture of cheese.

Leipzig Fair Taking Place in Autumn

Frankfurt, July 19, 1949.—(FTS)—Exhibits at the Leipzig Fair, which will take place from August 30 to September 4, 1949, are being accepted under twenty-one group headings, as follows:

(*a*) Lighting appliances
(*b*) Postage stamps
(*c*) Books and other publishing products
(*d*) Office requisites
(*e*) Drugs, pharmaceutical, cosmetical, and articles of physical cultivation
(*f*) Fancy-goods, carved goods
(*g*) Glassware
(*h*) Household articles, such as metalware, sets, cutlery, wooden and basketware, domestic machines, brushes, paint brushes, rubber articles, other household articles.
(*i*) Handicrafts
(*j*) Leather goods and travelling articles
(*k*) Furniture
(*l*) Musical instruments
(*m*) Provisions and luxury goods
(*n*) Stationery, pictures and writing materials
(*o*) China, earthenware and pottery
(*p*) Jewellery and watches
(*q*) Shoes
(*r*) Toys, Christmas decorations, festive articles
(*s*) Textiles and clothing
(*t*) Advertising matter and packing

A technical fair is connected only with the Leipzig Spring Fair, so the large halls on the exhibition grounds are closed in autumn. A technical information and consulting office will be established, however, for visitors who wish to buy machines and other means of production.

Official identification cards are issued to businessmen visiting the Leipsiz Fair. These serve as a substitute for a visa for anyone wishing to enter the Soviet Zone of Germany during the period of the fair.

When crossing the border into Germany, foreign currency and letters of credit in the possession of visitors are entered on a specified form, where every exchange will also be recorded. Money will only be exchanged at the regular exchange offices, which will issue to visitors "fair cheques". These provide advantages in paying for accommodation, food or consumer goods. On leaving the zone, any remaining "fair cheques" will be exchanged for the original currency.

(Editor's Note—A limited number of identification cards has been supplied to the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, in Ottawa, from which additional information may be obtained by prospective visitors to the Leipzig Fair.)

Woollen Exports for South Africa to be Marked

Johannesburg, July 13, 1949.—(FTS)—Canadian exporters are advised to mark all woollen materials, whether in the piece or made-up, for shipment to South Africa, in accordance with regulations governing the marking of textiles containing wool that were gazetted last November. These regulations take effect on September 1, 1949.

Some commercial organizations in this country have suggested that exporters include on the standardized invoice a declaration to the effect that goods listed on such invoices, which contain 20 per cent or more by weight of wool, have been marked in accordance with regulations of the South African Merchandise Marks Act. Such a declaration, which would save time and expense, would naturally imply that the exporter had correctly interpreted the regulations.

(Editor's Note—A report on the subject of these regulations was reproduced in the December 4, 1948, issue of *Foreign Trade*. Additional information may be obtained from the Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce.)

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade.
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Galt—Board of Trade.
Goderich—Board of Trade.
Granby—Chamber of Commerce.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kingston—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Board of Trade.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Niagara Falls—Chamber of Commerce
Pembroke—Chamber of Commerce.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Stratford—Board of Trade.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Board of Trade.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Woodstock—Board of Trade.

L. S. GLASS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Lisbon, Portugal, has returned home on leave, and is touring Canada, discussing with businessmen in many of the leading centres trade conditions in Portugal, Spain and other areas in his territory, such as the Azores, Madeira, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

Toronto—October 3-15.
Hamilton—October 17.
Niagara Falls—October 18.
St. Catharines; Welland—October 19.
Brantford—October 20.
Kitchener—October 21.
Montreal—October 24-November 8.
Ottawa—November 10.

PAUL V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary for Canada in New Zealand, has returned home on leave, and is touring Canada, discussing with businessmen conditions in New Zealand, Fiji and Western Samoa.

London—August 8.
Windsor—August 9-10.

FREDERICK H. PALMER, who has returned from Stockholm, Sweden, where he was Commercial Counsellor for Canada and Charge d'Affaires at the Canadian Legation, is now on tour in this country, prior to his departure next November for Manila, in the Philippine Islands, to open a new office for the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service.

Halifax—August 11.
Saint John—August 12-13.
Sherbrooke—August 15.
Magog—August 16.
Granby—August 17.
Montreal—August 18-27.
Kingston—August 29.
Batawa—August 30.
Hamilton—August 31-September 1.
Brantford—September 2.
Kitchener—September 16-17.
London—September 19.
Windsor—September 20-21.
Welland, St. Catharines—September 22.
Toronto—September 23-October 5.
Ottawa—October 6-8.
Winnipeg—October 10-11.
Edmonton—October 13.
Vancouver, Victoria—October 18-29.

HOWARD W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Bogotá, Colombia, has returned home on leave. He is making a tour of Canada, discussing trade conditions in Colombia, Panama and the Canal Zone with businessmen interested in that territory. Mr. Richardson will be completing his tour of Western Canada and Western Ontario during September. Exact details will be published at a later date.

C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Lima, Peru, has returned home on leave and is touring Canada, discussing with businessmen the further development of trade with Peru and Ecuador. On conclusion of his stay in Canada, Mr. Van Tighem will proceed to São Paulo, Brazil, as Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, succeeding Mr. J. C. Depocas in that post.

Calgary—September 15.
Vancouver, Victoria—September 19-24.
Winnipeg—October 18.
Windsor—October 22.
London—October 24.
Goderich, Kincardine—October 25.
Kitchener, Waterloo—October 26.
Elora, Fergus—October 27.
Galt—October 28.
Stratford—October 29.
Brantford—October 31.
Woodstock—November 2.
Hamilton—November 3-4.
Niagara Falls—November 5.
St. Catharines—November 7.
Welland—November 8.
Toronto—November 9-19.
Batawa, Deseronto—November 21.
Kingston, Brockville—November 22.
Ottawa—November 22-23.
Pembroke, Douglas—November 24.
New York City—November 27.

United States Anticipates Near Record Aggregate Crop Output This Year

Another good harvest indicated by reports on agricultural conditions —Total acreage larger than in any year since 1933—Feed grains, as a group, constitute main crop production.

By G. R. Paterson, Agricultural Counsellor for Canada

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1949.—Reports on agricultural conditions in the United States would indicate another good harvest. Not only is the total acreage larger than in any year since 1933, but the yields are generally promising. Feed grains, as a group, make the heaviest contribution to the near record aggregate crop production envisaged for 1949. These include the second largest corn crop in history, a heavy oat crop, less barley, but better than average sorghum grain production. Along with the heavy carryover, supplies of feed grains will be the most liberal ever available per animal unit. Hay will also be adequate in most areas.

Food grains, although well below 1948 levels as a group, will nevertheless more than satisfy domestic and export requirements. Wheat, which suffered losses estimated at 148 million bushels between June 1 and July 1, could still be the third largest crop in history. Small crops of rye and buckwheat will be harvested, but rice, at 86 million bushels, will be a record.

Among the oil seeds, the flaxseed crop could easily be the third largest on record, soybeans above average, peanuts 80 per cent of 1948, and cottonseed the largest crop since 1937. Tobacco production is likely to be slightly higher than in 1948 and considerably above the average. Irish potatoes, on the other hand, are expected to be below the average and well under last year's heavy total yield. Dry beans will be above the average crop but less than the 1948 near-record crop. Dry peas continue their downward trend in production. Prospects for deciduous fruit are better than average except in the case of apricots and prunes.

The 52 principal crops have been planted or grown on 366 million acres, which represents a greater area than any since 1933. Losses presently indicated amount to 13 million acres, which is near the average for the past 10 years.

A summary of estimated yields and production of the principal crops for 1949 is as follows:

Estimated Yields and Production of Main Crops in United States

	Yield per acre			Total production (in thousands)			
			Indicated			Indicated	
	Average 1938-47	1948	July 1, 1949	Average 1938-47	1948	June 1, 1949	July 1, 1949
Corn, all ....bu.	31.4	42.7	41.2	2,787,628	3,650,548	.....	3,530,185
Wheat, all ....bu.	16.6	17.9	15.7	991,950	1,288,406	1,336,976	1,188,690
Winter ....bu.	17.0	18.7	16.7	726,553	990,098	1,036,741	932,095
All spring ....bu.	15.4	15.7	13.0	265,397	298,308	[1]300,235	256,595
Durum ....bu.	14.5	14.0	13.8	36,256	44,742	.....	48,766
Other spring ....bu.	15.5	16.0	12.8	229,141	253,566	.....	207,829
Oats ....bu.	32.1	37.1	34.0	1,234,082	1,491,752	[1]1,474,934	1,379,672
Barley ....bu.	24.0	26.3	24.4	304,741	317,037	[1]283,053	244,104
Rye ....bu.	12.1	12.6	12.4	35,109	26,388	21,557	19,735
Flaxseed ....bu.	9.2	11.1	9.7	30,102	52,533	.....	45,558
Rice ....bu.	46.6	46.6	48.0	62,944	81,170	.....	86,032
Hay, all ....ton	1.34	1.36	1.33	99,539	99,846	.....	97,671
Hay, wild ....ton	.89	.86	.86	11,855	12,848	.....	12,976
Hay, alfalfa ....ton	2.18	2.27	2.22	32,217	34,083	.....	37,057
Hay, clover and timothy[2] .ton	1.36	1.33	1.23	29,575	29,309	.....	24,873
Hay, lespedeza ....ton	1.06	1.14	1.14	6,152	7,627	.....	7,532
Beans, dry, edible, 100-lb. bag[3]	919	[3]1,087	[3]1,032	16,855	20,833	.....	19,149
Peas, dry, field, 100-lb. bag[3]..	1,231	[3]1,227	[3] 821	5,620	3,584	.....	3,104
Potatoes ....bu.	145.5	212.4	194.3	393,403	445,850	.....	368,696
Sweet potatoes ....bu.	89.7	96.9	99.2	63,626	49,806	.....	51,938
Tobacco ....lb.	1,033	1,275	1,246	1,718,375	1,981,730	.....	2,025,429
Sugarcane for sugar and seed .... ton	19.9	20.5	23.2	5,952	6,847	.....	8,032
Sugar beets ....ton	12.7	13.6	13.4	10,145	9,422	.....	9,585
Hops ....lb.	1,238	1,252	1,329	44,146	49,819	.....	49,050

[1] Based on prospective planted acreage reported in March.
[2] Excludes sweet clover and lespedeza.
[3] Pounds.

Fruit Production in the United States [1]

	Average 1938-47	1947	1948	Indicated 1949
	(Thousand bushels)			
Apples— Commercial production, 35 states...	111,114	113,041[4]	88,407[4]	121,081
Peaches[2]	68,947	82,270	65,352	76,250
Pears[3]	30,382	35,312	26,334	33,685

[1] For some states in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
[2] United States average includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona and Nevada from 1938 through 1946. Estimates for production in those states were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.
[3] United States average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada from 1938 through 1946. Estimates for production in those states were discontinued, beginning with the 1947 crop.
[4] Includes some quantities harvested but not utilized because of abnormal cullage.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

New Customs Tariff Established for Peru

Lima, July 18, 1949.—(FTS)—Prevailing import customs tariff of Peru has been modified and brought into closer relation with the real value of the products imported into the country. Therefore, under date of July 1, 1949, the government issued a decree authorizing the new tariff, which has been prepared by the Special Tariff Commission and the Customs Tariff Consulting Body, to become effective forty-five days after July 1, 1949. As the new customs tariff schedule has not so far been issued, it is not possible to give an indication of the new rates of duty.

Peru Revises Price Control Regulations

Lima, July 18, 1949.—(FTS)—Removal of price control from merchandise imported into Peru on the basis of the free market exchange was authorized on July 17, 1949. Products imported at the official rate (soles 6.50 to U.S.$1.00) remain under price control. Commodities in this category include wheat, flour, live animals for slaughter, beef, boned or not, mutton, boned or not, and a large number of drugs and pharmaceutical products.

Evaporated, condensed and powdered milk were removed from the list of products for which official exchange is granted on April 16, 1949. However, by special arrangement the government provides some official exchange for their importation and consequently they remain under price control.

British Imports in June at Record High

London, July 22, 1949.—(FTS)—British imports in June were valued at £201,700,000, which is a record figure and £6,900,000 higher than in May. Raw material imports, valued at £70,300,000, were larger than at any time since 1920.

The overseas trade deficit in June was £54,200,000, compared with £39,800,000 in May, and with £53,400,000 in April, the previous peak figure this year. The adverse balance of trade has increased substantially since February, when it was £16,900,000.

Exports were valued at £143,100,000 in June, representing a decrease of £8,300,000 from the total in May, but an increase of £5,700,000 over the April figures. The daily export rate in June was 2½ per cent higher than in May and 4 per cent higher than in April. Allowing for price changes since 1938, the volume of exports in June is provisionally estimated at 145 per cent of the 1938 average, compared with 153 per cent in May and 140 per cent in April.

Coal exports in June were valued at £3,800,000, which is higher than in any previous month this year. Coal exports to Canada in June amounted to 36,449 tons, valued at £134,000, which is nearly double the corresponding figure for 1948.

Packaging for Canadian Market Being Investigated

London, July 16, 1949.—The British Export Trade Research Organization has been commissioned by the Board of Trade to undertake an investigation of the packaging of goods for the Canadian market. Results of this survey will be sent to industry and exporters.

Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

Information contained in the following list of sailings is furnished by the steamship companies and agents concerned. This is the latest available, and is subject to change after **Foreign Trade** has gone to press.

The loading date and name of ship are not indicated in some instances, as information available is not sufficiently definite to mention the ship concerned. Exporters should seek further details from the operator or agent mentioned.

Ships loading within ten days of the publication date of this issue are not included.

DEPARTURES FROM MONTREAL

† Calls at Halifax several days later.
* Calls at Quebec.
(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Aden—			
Port Aden	August 26–31	*Schiedijk*	Cunard Donaldson
Africa—South and East	July 5–13	*Grelrosa*	Elder Dempster
Port Elizabeth	July 25–August 15	*Fort Nottingham*	Elder Dempster
East London	August 10	*A Ship*	Elder Dempster
Durban	August 15	*A Ship*	March Shipping
Lourenço Marques	August 20–25	*Shelbourne County*	March Shipping
	August 25	*Thorshall*	Kerr Steamships
	Sept. 5–15	*Cambray*	Elder Dempster
Mombasa	August 25	*Thorshall*	Kerr Steamships
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	August 13–17	*Bowhill*	Cunard Donaldson
	August 16	*Mormacsaga*	Montreal Shipping
Australia—			
Adelaide, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Geelong	Aug. 29–Sept. 1	*Port Pirie*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Belgium—	Aug. 29–Sept. 3	*Brush*	Swedish American
	August 7–13	*Kent County*	Canada Steamships
	August 14–20	*Sein*	Furness Withy
Antwerp	August 17–23	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
	August 17–25	*Mont Alta*	Montreal Shipping
	August 22–26	*Grey County*	Canada Steamships
Brazil—			
Rio de Janerio	August 13–17	*Bowhill*	Cunard Donaldson
Santos	August 16	*Mormacsaga*	Montreal Shipping
Bahia	August 16	*Mormacsaga*	Montreal Shipping
China—			
Shanghai	August 13–16	*City of Chester*	McLean Kennedy
	August 15–20	*Rockside*	March Shipping
Cuba—			
Havana	August 23–27	*Tidaholm*	Swedish American
	September 4–8	*Federal Mariner*	McLean Kennedy

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Denmark—			
Copenhagen	August 14–16	*Oris*	Brock Shipping
	Aug. 29–Sept. 3	*Brush*	Swedish American
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	August 15	*†Sunprince*	Saguenay Terminals
Egypt—			
Port Said	August 26–31	*Schiedijk*	Cunard Donaldson
Suez			
Finland—			
Helsinki	August 29–Sept 3	*Brush*	Swedish American
France—			
Le Havre	Aug. 29–Sept. 3	*Brush*	Swedish American
	August 7–13	*Kent County*	Canada Steamships
	August 22–26	*Grey County*	Canada Steamships
Marseilles	August 20–25	*Capo Vita*	Furness Withy
Germany—			
Hamburg	August 17–23	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
	August 17–25	*Mont Alta*	Montreal Shipping
	Aug. 29–Sept. 3	*Brush*	Swedish American
Hong Kong	August 15–17	*City of Chester*	McLean Kennedy
	August 15–20	*Rockside*	March Shipping
	August 18–21	*Telemachus*	Cunard Donaldson
India and Pakistan—			
Karachi	August 15–20	*Rockside*	March Shipping
Bombay	September 15–20	*City of Glasgow*	McLean Kennedy
Madras			
Calcutta			
Cochin			
Indonesia—			
Samarang	August 26–31	*Schiedijk*	Cunard Donaldson
Soerabaya			
Cheribon			
Italy—			
Genoa	August 18	*Estrella*	Saguenay Terminals
Naples	August 20–25	*Capo Vita*	Furness Withy
Malaya—			
Port Swettenham	August 26–31	*Schiedijk*	Cunard Donaldson
Mexico—			
Tampico	August 23–27	*Tidaholm*	Swedish American
Netherlands—	August 16	*Rutenfjell*	Brock Shipping
Rotterdam	August 17–23	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
Amsterdam	August 17–25	*Mont Alta*	Montreal Shipping
	Aug. 29–Sept. 3	*Brush*	Swedish American
Netherlands Antilles—			
Curaçao	August 14	*†Sunprince*	Saguenay Terminals
New Zealand—			
Auckland	August 16–21	*City of Calcutta*	Montreal Australia
Wellington			New Zealand Line
Lyttelton			
Dunedin			
New Plymouth			
Norway—			
Oslo	August 20	*Lyngenfjord*	Kerr Steamships
Kristiansand	August 29–Sept. 3	*Brush*	Swedish American
Stavanger			
Bergen			
Oslo	August 17	*Idefjord*	Kerr Steamships
Stavanger	August 20	*Lyngenfjord*	Kerr Steamships
Bergen			
Trondheim			

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Philippines—			
Manila	August 13–16	*City of Chester*	McLean Kennedy
Cebu	August 18–20	*Telemachus*	Cunard Donaldson
Poland—			
Gdansk	August 15–20	*A Ship*	Montreal Shipping
Gydnia	Aug. 29–Sept. 3	*Brush*	Swedish American
Puerto Rico—			
San Juan	August 14	*†Sunprince*	Saguenay Terminals
	September 6–12	*Vigour*	Swedish American
Singapore	August 26–31	*Schiedijk*	Cunard Donaldson
South Africa	August 20–25	*Shelbourne County*	March Shipping
Sweden—			
Gothenburg	August 15–20	*A Ship*	Montreal Shipping
Malmo			
Stockholm			
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth	August 17–22	*Norwegian*	Cunard Donaldson
	August 20–26	*Montreal City*	Furness Withy
Swansea	August 23–29	*Asia*	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	August 14–22	*Lismoria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	Aug. 28–Sept. 4	*Salacia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Leith	August 17–22	*Cairnesk*(r)	Furness Withy
Newcastle	August 24–29	*Cairnvalona* (r)	Furness Withy
Liverpool	August 11–15	*Ascania* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	August 11–16	*Fort Cadotte*	Cunard Donaldson
	August 12–16	*Torr Head*	McLean Kennedy
	August 14–16	*Empress of Canada* (r)	Canadian Pacific
	August 15–20	*Fort Musquarro*	Cunard Donaldson
	August 15–20	*Triberg*	March Shipping
	August 17	*Vandalia*	Cunard Donaldson
	August 17–20	*Ramore Head*	McLean Kennedy
	August 18–25	*Beaverford*	Canadian Pacific
	August 22	*Fort Musquarro*	Cunard Donaldson
	August 23–29	*Asia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	August 9–15	*Hillcrest Park*	Cunard Donaldson
	August 16	*Rutenfjell*	Brock Shipping
	August 23–29	*Asia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Manchester	August 10–13	*Manchester City* (r)	Furness Withy
	August 17–20	*Manchester Regimant* (r)	Furness Withy
	August 24–27	*Manchester Progress* (r)	Furness Withy
	Aug. 31–Sept. 3	*Manchester Shipper* (r)	Furness Withy
Newcastle	August 17–22	*Cairnesk* (r)	Furness Withy
	August 24–29	*Cairnvalona* (r)	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	August 16	*Mormacsaga*	Montreal Shipping
Venezuela—			
Puerto Cabello	August 10–14	*†Sunprince	Saguenay Terminals
La Guaira			
Maracaibo	August 15–16	*†Sunprince	Saguenay Terminals
Las Piedras			
West Indies—			
Bahamas	August 9–18	*Alcoa Pegasus*	Alcoa Steamships
	August 25	*Canadian Victor*	Canadian National
Jamaica	September 3	*Canadian Conqueror*	Canadian National
	September 13	*Canadian Highlander*	Canadian National

DEPARTURES FROM MONTREAL—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—Con.			
Antigua	August 9–18	†*Alcoa Pegasus*	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados	August 12–21	*Canadian Cruiser* (r)	Canadian National
Bermuda	Aug. 22–Sept. 2	*Canadian Challenger*	Canadian National
British Guiana	Aug 23–Sept. 1	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
Dominica	September 5–11	*Lady Rodney*	Canadian National
Grenada	September 6–15	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
Montserrat	September 20–29	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts			
St. Lucia			
St. Vincent			
Trinidad			

DEPARTURES FROM QUEBEC

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—			
London	August 14–18	*Samaria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	Aug. 28–Sept. 1	*Scythia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	August 31	*Franconia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson

DEPARTURES FROM HALIFAX

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Cuba—			
Havana	August 8–12	*Stegeholm*	Swedish American
	Aug. 29–Sept. 2	*Tidaholm*	Swedish American
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	August 12–13	*†*Sunprince*	Saguenay Terminals
Mexico—			
Tampico	Aug. 29–Sept. 2	*Tidaholm*	Swedish American
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool	August 23–27	*Newfoundland* (r)	Furness Withy
	September 10–15	*Nova Scotia* (r)	Furness Withy

DEPARTURES FROM VANCOUVER

Ships listed under "Departures from Vancouver" may possibly be loading in addition at New Westminster. Exporters should communicate with agents in Vancouver to obtain information concerning loading dates, berths, available cargo space and rates.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa—South and East—			
Port Elizabeth	August	*Tosca*	B.W. Greer and Sons
East London	August	*Thetis*	B.W. Greer and Sons
Durban	August	*Eugenia Chandris*	B.W. Greer and Sons
Lourenço Marques	September 10	*Silversandal*	Dingwall Cotts
	September 10	*Silverteak*	Dingwall Cotts
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	September 1	*Grenanger*	Empire Shipping
	Early October	*Hindanger*	Empire Shipping

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Australia—			
Sydney	August 10	*Yarrawonga*	Empire Shipping
Melbourne	Early September	*Narrandera*	Empire Shipping
Adelaide			
Sydney	August 31	*Alameda*	Dingwall Cotts
Melbourne	September 21	*Sonoma*	Dingwall Cotts
Belgium—	August 14	*Bio Bio* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	August 21	*Brimanger*	Canada Shipping
	August 26	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp	August 28	*Wyoming*	Empire Shipping
	August 31	*Washington*	Empire Shipping
	September 4	*Guyana*	Gardner Johnson
	September 19	*Los Angeles*	Gardner Johnson
	September 31	*Winnipeg*	Empire Shipping
Brazil—			
Rio De Janeiro	September 1	*Grenanger*	Empire Shipping
Santos	Early October	*Hindanger*	Empire Shipping
Burma—			
Rangoon	September 5	*Salitaga*	Dingwall Cotts
Canal Zone—	August 14	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardnre Johnson
Balboa	August 23	*Santa Leonor*	Gardner Johnson
Panama City	September 11	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	September 12	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Cristobal	August 31	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
	September 15	*Timber Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Balboa	September 5	*Glimmaren*	Empire Shipping
Chile—			
Arica	August 23	*Santa Leonor*	Gardner Johnson
Antofagasta	September 11	*Santa Adela*	Gardner Johnson
Valparaiso			
Antofagasta	September 1	*Grenanger*	Empire Shipping
Valparaiso	Early October	*Hindanger*	Empire Shipping
China—	August 22	*Vingnes*	Empire Shipping
Hong Kong	October 1	*Vesteroy*	Empire Shipping
Shanghai	August 12–13	*American Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
Colombia			
Barranquilla	August 14	*Don Aurelio*	Empire Shipping
	September 5	*Glimmaren*	Empire Shipping
Buenaventura	August 23	*Santa Leonor*	Gardner Johnson
	September 11	*Santa Adela*	Gardner Johnson
Costa Rica—	August 14	*Don Aurelio*	Empire Shipping
	August 14	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
	August 31	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
Puntarenas	September 5	*Glimmaren*	Empire Shipping
	September 12	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	Setpember 15	*Timber Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
France—			
Le Havre	August 21	*Brimanger*	Canada Shipping
Bordeaux	End of August	*Washington*	Empire Shipping
Dunkirk	End of September	*Winnipeg*	Empire Shipping
Germany—	August 14	*Bio Bio* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	August 26	*Seattle* (r))	Gardner Johnson
Hamburg	September 4	*Guayana*	Gardner Johnson
	September 19	*Los Angeles*	Gardner Johnson

DEPARTURES FROM VANCOUVER—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Guatemala—	August 14	*Don Aurelio*	Empire Shipping
San Jose	August 14	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
Guatemala City	August 31	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
	September 5	*Glimmaren*	Empire Shipping
	September 12	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	September 15	*Timber Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
India and Pakistan—			
Calcutta	September 5	*Salatiga*	Dingwall Cotts
Bombay	September 10	*Manoeran*	Dingwall Cotts
Bombay, Calcutta	August 18	*Silverguava*	Dingwall Cotts
Indonesia—	August 16	*Silvermaple*	Dingwall Cotts
Batavia	August 18	*Silverguava*	Dingwall Cotts
Samarang	September 5	*Salatiga*	Dingwall Cotts
Cheribon	September 10	*Manoeran*	Dingwall Cotts
Israel—			
Haifa, Tel-Aviv	Late August	*Erato*	Empire Shipping
Japan—	August 8–14	*Lake Atlin*	Canada Shipping
Yokohama	Aug. 30–Sept. 5	*Lake Sicamous*	Anglo Canadian
Kobe-Nagoya			
Lebanon—			
Beirut	September 5	*Erato*	Empire Shipping
Malaya—			
Penang	August 18	*Silverguava*	Dingwall Cotts
Mexico—	August 14	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
Manzanillo	August 31	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
Acapulco	September 12	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	September 15	*Timber Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam	August 21	*Brimanger*	Canada Shipping
Rotterdam	August 13	*Dalerdyk*	Royal Mail Line
Amsterdam	August 31	*Washington*	Empire Shipping
	September 31	*Winnipeg*	Empire Shipping
New Zealand—			
Wellington	August 31	*Alameda*	Dingwall Cotts
Auckland	September 21	*Sonoma*	Dingwall Cotts
Panama—	August 14	*Don Aurelio*	Empire Shipping
Balboa	September 5	*Glimmaren*	Empire Shipping
Persian Gulf	September 10	*Manoeran*	Dingwall Cotts
Peru—	August 23	*Santa Leonor*	Gardner Johnson
Callao	September 1	*Grenanger*	Empire Shipping
Mollendo	September 11	*Santa Adela*	Gardner Johnson
	Early October	*Hindanger*	Empire Shipping
Philippines—	August 22	*Vingnes*	Empire Shipping
Manila	August 11–22	*Colorado*	Dodwell and Company
Iloilo	August 26–27	*India Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
Cebu	September 10	*Manoeran*	Dingwall Cotts
	October 1	*Vesteroy*	Empire Shipping
Iloilo	September 6	*Salitiga*	Dingwall Cotts
Manila, Cebu	August 18	*Silverguava*	Dingwall Cotts

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Samoa—			
Apia	Early August	*Thorscape*	Empire Shipping
Pago-Pago	August 31	*Alameda*	Dingwall Cotts
Pago-Pago	September 21	*Sonoma*	Dingwall Cotts
Singapore	August 18	*Silverguava*	Dingwall Cotts
Society Islands—			
Papeete	Early August	*Thorscape*	Empire Shipping
Sweden—			
Malmo	September 2–5	*Brush*	Swedish American
Norkopping	September 2–5	*Brush*	Swedish American
Stockholm	August 14	*Bio Bio* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	September 2–5	*Brush*	Gardner Johnsno
	September 4	*Guayana*	Gardner Johnson
Trieste	August 31	*Tritone*	Empire Shipping
United Kingdom—	July 27–Aug. 15	*Lake Chilliwack*	Empire Shipping
Manchester	August 22	*Pacific Enterprise*	Furness Withy
	Sept. 17–Oct. 2	*Lake Minnewanka*	Empire Shipping
	Sept. 24–Oct. 9	*Lake Atlin*	Empire Shipping
Unstated Ports	August 4–19	*Lake Chilliwack*	Empire Shipping
	August 13	*Garden State*	Anglo Canadian
	August 14	*Bio Bio* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	August 15–30	*Lake Winnipeg*	Canada Shipping
	Mid-August	*A Ship*	Empire Shipping
	August 24	*Cape Howe*	Balfour Guthrie
	Late August	*Alcyone Hope*	Canada Transport
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	September 1	*Grenanger*	Empire Shipping
	Early October	*Hindanger*	Empire Shipping
Venezuela—			
Maracaibo	August 14	*Don Aurelio*	Empire Shipping
Puerto Cabello	August 14	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
La Guaira	August 31	*Gunner's Knot*	Gardner Johnson
	September 5	*Glimmaren*	Empire Shipping

Services to Newfoundland

Transportation is a major factor in the economy of Newfoundland, which is served by a number of steamship services operating the year round from Halifax and North Sydney, and from Montreal during the season of open navigation on the St. Lawrence. Trans-Canada Air Lines also maintains a daily service between Montreal and St. John's, via Moncton, N.B., and Sydney, N.S. Boston is likewise connected with St. John's, via Yarmouth, N.S., Saint John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S. Steamship companies, ports of call and the frequency of their services are as follows:

Halifax to St. John's	Weekly	Furness Red Cross Line
Halifax to St. John's	Every three weeks	Furness Warren Line
Halifax to St. John's	Every ten days	Newfoundland-Canada Steamships
Halifax to St. John's	Fortnightly	Rowlings
Halifax to St. John's	Weekly	Shaw Steamships
Montreal to St. John's	Every ten days	Blue Peter Steamships
Montreal to St. John's	Fortnightly	Clarke Steamships
Montreal to Corner Brook	Fortnightly	Clarke Steamships
Montreal to St. John's	Fortnightly	Newfoundland-Canada Steamships
North Sydney to Port aux Basques	Daily, except Sunday	Canadian National Railways
Saint John to St. John's	Weekly	Furness Red Cross Line
Hamilton to St. John's	Fortnightly	Newfoundland-Great Lakes SS.
Toronto to St. John's	Fortnightly	Newfoundland-Great Lakes SS.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—H. L. BROWN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.
Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. MCCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.
Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.
Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—A. B. BRODIE, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373.
Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. MACDONALD Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.
Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro — MAURICE BÉLANGER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropòle. Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—E. H. MAGUIRE, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.
Territory includes Bolivia.

China

Shanghai—B. I. RANKIN, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.
Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.
Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 22 Sharia Kasr el Nil. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.
Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria and the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan.

France

Paris—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Belgium, Denmark, France and the Netherlands.

Germany

Frankfurt—B. J. BACHAND, Canadian Economic Representative, Canadian Consulate, Economic Section, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse, A.P.O. 757, U.S. Army.
Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Continued*

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400.

Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.

Territory includes South China, the Philippine Islands and French Indo-China.

India

New Delhi—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—C. R. GALLOW, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.

Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17.

Territory includes Malta, Yugoslavia and Libya.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Japan

Tokyo—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building.

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. COLE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. MCLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660.

Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Wellington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.

Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—G. A. BROWNE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.

Territory includes Iran and Afghanistan.

Peru

Lima—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.

Territory includes Ecuador.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.

Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

Singapore

Singapore—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.

Territory includes Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—S. V. ALLEN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.

Territory includes Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

Cape Town—S. G. TREGASKES, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.
Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Sweden

Stockholm—D. B. MUNDY, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.
Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95.
Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.
Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 20 Yeni Carsi Caddesi, Beyoglu. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. BRYAN, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—R. P. BOWER, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and the British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—W. B. GORNALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Timcom, London.

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.
Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.
Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.
Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—G. R. PATERSON, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. STEWART, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center.
Territory includes Bermuda.
Cable address, Cantracom.

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries Specialist), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center.

Boston—T. F. M. NEWTON, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—EDMOND TURCOTTE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. BISSETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes.
Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations July 25	Nominal Quotations Aug. 2
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2977
		Free	·2085	·2085
Australia	[illegible]	....	3·2240	3·2240
Belgium and Belgian Congo	[illegible]	....	·0228	·0228
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0238
British West Indies (except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·8396
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0544
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0517	·0517
		Export	·0322	·0323
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·5128
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1800
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0200
Denmark	Krone	....	·2083	·2084
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0000
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0740
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	4·1330
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4000
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	3·6306
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0062
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0036	·0037
		Free	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0073
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0201
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·3000
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0000
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2000
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5000
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2518	·2519
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·1541
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Iran	Rial	....	·0312	·0312
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	4·0300
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	3·0000
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Japan	Yen	....	·0027	·0028
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	·4561
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1157
Netherlands and Indonesia	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5302	·5303
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	4·0150
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2000
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·2015
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0000
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	·3200
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·1538
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·4975
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0403	·0403
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4701	·4702
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0916
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2783
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2336
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	·1000
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3571
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0000
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·6583
		Uncontrolled	·5618	·5618
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·2985
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	·0200

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution at the Dairy Show, in London, England, and to the provision trade in Great Britain. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at International Fur and Leather Fair, in Basle, Switzerland. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canada's trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, Australia, British West Indies and British Guiana, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa:

- Assistance Available from Trade Commissioners
- Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
- Canadian Port Facilities Aid Foreign Trade
- Canadian Toy Industry
- European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
- Foreign Import Controls and Exchange Regulations
- Import Control of Capital Goods Under Emergency Act
- Influence of Geography on Import Trade
- Production of Sports Equipment in Canada
- Trade Procedure for American and British Zones in Germany

Trade Bulletins and Reports

Detailed information on foreign trade is compiled by Dominion Bureau of Statistics, being issued on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis. The Dominion Statistician is also responsible for compilation of the *Canada Year Book;* the *Canada Handbook*, the *Canadian Statistical Review* and commodity reports. Catalogue of publications obtainable from Information Service, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Discuss your Problems with

Foreign Trade Service

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1949

D.B.S. discloses . . .

CANADA'S STRENGTH

in every aspect of her national life

You can help speed up the release of D.B.S. reports by filing *your* firm's return promptly.

It's a wise man . . . or nation . . . that knows his own strength. Knowing this, he knows also his own weaknesses and can estimate his potential.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics furnishes sound facts by which the quantity and quality of our national progress can be gauged.

D.B.S. reports are disseminated at nominal prices in the interests of all Canadians. Business, labor, agriculture, social services and individuals in every walk of life can benefit by them. In return, each can aid and improve Canada's statistical service by prompt and complete co-operation in supplying desired information.

Write today to the Dominion Statistician, Ottawa, and ask for a list of D.B.S. publications. You'll find that there are many of such value to you that you'll want to receive them regularly.

9-1B

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
OTTAWA · CANADA

Business and Civics Dept.,
The Chicago Public Library,
Chicago,2,Ill.,
U.S.A.

M.F-80-